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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A SOLEMN declaration of the Presidents, has announced, that in pursuance of combinations to defeat the execution of the Laws, laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, "many persons, in the western parts of Pennsylvania, had, at length, been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which he is advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States."—A communication to me has, likewise, expressed his determination "to take measures for calling forth the militia, in order to suppress those combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed." These occurrences have appeared, in my judgment, to be of a nature and tendency so interesting and momentous, as to claim independent of every other consideration, an exercise of the executive authority, to convene the General Assembly, upon extraordinary occasions.

I am sensible, gentlemen of the great inconveniency which, at this season of the year, must attend your compliance with the summons, that has been accordingly issued; but experience justifies an expectation, that you will consider every private sacrifice amply compensated, by the opportunity of contributing to restore public tranquility and order. Unless, indeed, that wholesome subordination to the laws, which confers on virtue its merited safety, which secures to industry its laudable acquisitions, and which shelters freedom from the blasts of licentiousness, can be introduced and preserved, we pursue, in vain, the avocations of domestic life, and boast, without pretext, of equal rights and civil liberty.

The impracticability of combining social order with the principles of a free Republic, so long the favorite assertion of interested statesmen, seemed already to have received a satisfactory refutation from the experiment which our country had made. The friends of Liberty, who had rejoiced in the accomplishment of our Revolution, beheld with still greater exultation, the peaceable and almost unanimous adoption of our Federal constitution. The visible effects of this system, raised upon the firm basis of popular representation, and directed to the legitimate objects of Government, attracted the attention, and hitherto have excited, the admiration, or the envy of mankind. If, indeed, we examine more particularly, the operations of the government, we shall find, that, elevating our Federal character from a state of degredation, the American Union has been rendered respectable among the nations of the earth. While Europe is involved in all the horrors of war, and distracted by the embarrassment of her finances, we find our country preserved from a participation in the dreadful conflict; and its treasury exhibiting no claim to diminish the profits of genius or labour, but what is necessary to protect a distant and defenceless frontier from savage depredation—to pay an honest debt, the price of our National Independence, or to defray the unavoidable expences of Government, the price of our political establishment. In other countries, too, the disposition, the interest, and the prosperity of the government, may be distinguished from the prosperity of people: but so long as the spirit of our social compact continues to operate; so long as the laws are enacted by the immediate authority & maintained by the ready obedience, of citizens; that odious distinction cannot be generated here. With the prosperity of the American government, the prosperity of the American people must be coeval and commensurate. Thus, the reputation which our government has acquired abroad, the peace which it has acquired at home, and the moderation of its fiscal demands, are intimately and obviously allied to the morality, the industry, the affluence, and the happiness, which appear in all the circles of domestic life.

But a period has unfortunately arrived, which renders it indespensible to remark, that this scene, so honourable and so beneficial to our country, can only be perpetuated by the efficient means, which have produced it. The establishment of a free government, with a competent legislative power, and the certainty of submission to the laws when duly made, were the real sources of our prosperity:—Nothing more will be necessary to convert all our enjoyments into cares, than the dissemination of an unmerited contempt for the government, which the people have thus created: or the practice of an unconstitutional opposition to the laws, which they have thus authorised to be enacted. Such proceedings, indeed, are not less unreasonable in their, nature than pernicious in their consequences. It is unreasonable to oppose a measure which our Representatives have been empowered to adopt: it is unreasonably to risque the subversion of the government, merely to extort, what a change of our representatives may procure, it is unreasonable to resist by the force of arms, what could not be prevented by the force of argument: and above all, it is unreasonable that the few should counteract the will of the many, or that a part of the community should undertake to prescribe to the whole.

I enquire not, Gentlemen, whether there was any original impolicy, or whether there is any oppressive operation in the laws, which the present occasion particularly contemplates; it is enough for my object to know, that they exist by an authority competent to make them; for, this knowledge (speaking as a Magistrate, or as a Freeman) is enough to convince me, that they ought to be obeyed. If any abstract opinion, controverting the policy of any legislative act; or if a partial inconvenience resulting from the operation of a general law, shall be deemed a sufficient vindication for disobedience, and hostile opposition, to the government, on what foundation can we longer rest the national hopes of respect, tranquility, and order? In a country so extensive, with interests so various, and with habits so diversified, can we expect from human wisdom, a system of legislation, that shall reconcile every difference, or gratify every prejudice? Or, is there any principle of discrimination, that will warrant a compliance with the local pretentions of one district, and justify the denial of a similar indulgence, to the local pretentions of any district, in the Union?

Enquiries of this kind must inevitably terminate in a conviction, that there is no alternative in a free country, but a submission to the laws, ordained by the regular exercise of constitutional authority; or a subjection to the anarchy produced invariably by a popular disregard of social obligation. Here, therefore, is the point for serious deleberation: for, should the event be unpropitious to the laws, the glorious harvest of our revolution will be wantonly laid waste; the foes of Freedom and Republicanism will acquire new energy from our disgrace; the present age will regard our conduct contempt, and posterity will pronounce our names with detestation. To us, Gentlemen, in particular, this dreadful reflection must bring additional pain, should the calamity which it contemplates, be occasioned or promoted by the fatal example of Pennsylvania.

That the acts of Congress commonly called the excise laws, had created considerable discontent in several parts of the state; and that this discontent had been manifested, not only by a non-compliance with the laws, but by an irregular and violent conduct towards the officers, who were employed to execute them, have long been circumstances of public notoriety; and at an early period of my administration were mentioned as proper subjects for legislative animadversion. With a design to facilitate the measures of the federal government, I employed, likewise, repeated opportunities to inculcate the indispensible duty of obedience to the laws; and, from time to time, I received, with peculiar satisfaction, the strongest assurances, that, on the part of the state officers every reasonable exertion would be made to conciliate the minds of their fellow citizens and to effectuate the acts of the union. It is to be lamented, however, that the result of these efforts, has not corresponded with the expectation which I had formed. The spirit of lawless opposition seems to have acquired fresh vigor during a transient sleep; and being, at length, excited into action, it has recently violated the public peace, overthrowing in its career the barriers of personal safety, and the safeguards of private property.

From the information, which I have collected through various channels, and the result of which it is my duty, gentlemen, to submit to your observation, it may be conjectured, that, at the period of perpetrating the late outrageous riots, in the western parts of the state, the principal source of discontent, had been augmented by several collateral considerations. Under circumstances peculiarly inauspicious, therefore, the marshal of the district seems to have entered the western counties, to serve certain judiciary process, by which a number of citizens, who had omitted to enter their stills, agreeably to the act of Congress, were summoned to appear at a district court, to be holden at the city of Philadelphia. From the documents which I have had an opportunity of examining on the subject, it appears that this officer was allowed without injury, or molestation, to discharge his duty in the county of Fayette; that proceeding, for the same purpose into the county of Allegheny, he requested the company and assistance of Gen. Nevill, the inspector of the revenue; that while thus accompanied he suffered some insults, and encountered some opposition; that considerable bodies of armed men having at several times demanded the surrender of Gen. Nevill's commission and papers, attacked and ultimately destroyed his house and other valuable property; that these

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ofers (of whom a few were killed and many wounded) having made the marshal, together with other citizens, prisoners, released that officer in consideration of a promise, that he would not serve any more process on the western side of the Allegheny mountain; that under a just apprehension of violence, Gen. Nevill, before his house was destroyed, applied to two of the judges of the county of Allegheny, for the protection of his property, but the judges, on the 17th day of July, the day on which his house was destroyed, declared that they could not, in the present circumstances of the country, afford the protection that was requested, though they offered to institute prosecutions against the offenders; and that Gen. Nevill, and the marshal, menaced with further outrage by the rioters, had been under the necessity of repairing, by a circuitous route to Philadelphia. To this outline of the information, which was received immediately after the riots, the stoppage of the public mail, the expulsion of several friends to government from Pittsburgh, and the measure taken to establish a correspondence and concert among the rioters, must be regarded as circumstances of great aggravation and alarm.

As soon as the intelligence of these lawless proceedings had arrived, letters were addressed under my instructions to every judge, justice, sheriff, brigade inspector, and in short, to every public officer, residing in the western counties, expressing the regret and indignation, which the event had produced; and requiring an exertion of their influence and authority to suppress the tumults, and punish the offenders.—The attorney general of the state was, likewise, desired to investigate the circumstances of the riot, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the leaders to justice. This judiciary course of proceeding, the only one, which, at that period, appeared lawful to be pursued on my part was recommended, likewise, by the success, that had attended it upon former occasions. Riots have heretofore been committed in opposition to the laws of Pennsylvania, but the rioters have been invariably punished by our courts of justice. In opposition to the laws of the United States, in opposition to the very laws now opposed, and in the very counties supposed to be combined in the present opposition, riots have, likewise, formerly occurred; but, in every instance supported by legal proof (and several such instances are specified in the documents that accompanied my address to the legislature on the 7th of December, 1792) the offenders have been indicted, convicted, and punished by the tribunals of the state. To support the authority of the union, by an exertion of the authority of the state, has ever, indeed, constituted a favorite object of my official attention: and justice can be attained, if obedience to the laws can be restored, and if the horrors of a civil war can be averted, by that auxiliary intervention, no idea of placing an individual state in two distinct, too important a point of view, or of interfering with the exercise of a concurrent federal jurisdiction, can be sufficiently clear or cogent, to supersede such momentous considerations.

But it may be suggested, that the extent and violence of the late disturbances, required a more energetic course, and would have justified an immediate interposition of the militia. For my part, gentlemen, I confess, that in manifesting a zealous disposition to secure obedience to the constitutions and laws of our country, I shall ever prefer the instruments of conciliation to those of coercion, and never, but in the last resort, countenance a direction of judiciary authority, for the exercion of military force. Before the President had determined to employ the militia on this occasion, the incompetency of the judiciary department of the government of Pennsylvania, to vindicate the violated laws, had not been made sufficiently apparent.—That the laws of the union are the laws of the state, is a constitutional axiom that will never be controverted; but the mere circumstance, that the riots were committed in opposition to the laws of the union, could neither enlarge nor alter the powers of the state government; for, in executing the laws, or maintaining the authority of the union, the officers of Pennsylvania can only employ the same means, by which the more peculiarly municipal laws and authority of the state, are executed and maintained. Under a solemn conviction, then, that the military power of the government ought not to be employed, until its judiciary authority, after a fair experiment, has proved incompetent to inforce obedience, or to punish infractions of the law, I conceived that nothing more was due to good faith and justice, than an assurance that the measures which were taken, would have been precisely the same, had the riot been unconnected with the system of federal policy. If the riot had been unconnected with the system of federal policy, the vindication of our laws upon the arrival of the first intelligence, would have been left to the ordinary course of justice; and only in the last resort, at the requisition, and as an auxiliary of the civil authority, would the military force of the state be called forth.

For, it is of some importance, gentlemen, to recollect that, at this time, no positive law of the state exists, by which the exigency that will justify an appeal from the political, to the physical, strength of our country, is defined; or by which the evidence, to prove the existence of that exigency, is regulated and prescribed. It is true, that, in seasons of tumult and insurrection, when the civil authority has declared itself incompetent to the discharge of its functions, a duty may be presumed to result from the nature and constitution of the executive office, to aid the execution of the laws, by every other legitimate means. But in the performance of a discretionary trust, so charged with official responsibility, as it affects the magistrate, and so exposed to patriotic jealousy as it affects the citizens, every construction of the circumstances that occur, should, in my judgment, be the effect of serious deliberation; and every step that is taken, in a military course, should be directed and circumscribed by the necessity which impels it. Besides, therefore, the recollection, that in similar extremities the judiciary department of our government had maintained its authority, by punishing the violators of the public peace; and besides the defect, originally, of satisfactory proof to evince, that on this occasion, its authority had failed; there were considerations of policy, that added a powerful influence to recommend the lenient course, which, as an executive magistrate, I had determined to pursue.

(To be continued.)

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Pittsburgh, September 20.

The following is a letter from a Citizen of Philadelphia to an Inhabitant of Pittsburgh, in answer to one giving some account of the late Transactions.

———

Philadelphia, August 26, 1794.

SIR,

THE papers, which you were to receive from me, communicated some observations relative to agricultural improvement. Having been transmitted about the middle of July, I am surprised that they had not reached Pittsburgh, when you wrote to me.

Your letter of the 8th instant, containing some serious intimations, I lost no time in procuring it to be seen by several of the principal persons in the federal and state governments.

No observation upon your information have been communicated to me. It is understood that similar information has been received from other quarters. But one instance is within my knowledge, not having seen the collection of papers, which are before the President and the officers of the government with whom he communicates and advises.

Lest my observations might implicate others, whose opinions and views, are unknown to me, you will permit me to premise, that our letters are to be considered as the correspondence of private persons. You have learned by this time, that a measure, appearing to supersede the utility of a deputation from the westward, has been adopted by the President.

Several commissioners, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, and are, or have been recently, in employment under our state government, have been sent to Pittsburgh. I am not acquainted with the details of their instructions, but from the temperate complexion of the measure, and the commission being placed intirely in the hands of citizens of our own state, there appears reason to cherish hopes of favorable consequences. These hopes are strengthened by the mission of commissioners, on the part of the Governor.

My intentions in replying to your letter, do not extend to an examination of the several laws, the nature, operation, and provisions of which, you consider, as either injurious to our western brethren, or disagreeable to all the philosophic men, and the yeomanry of America. I shall confine myself, on the one hand, to some remarks upon the danger to our free governments, and to the peace and safety of the United States, which such means of opposition and relief seem likely to produce—and on the other, to a statement of certain reasons, which appear to render it improbable, that the several objects which you say are meditated will be attained by those means.

The public will, constitutionally expressed by representatives elected without fraud or violence, carries an obligation to obedience, of the highest authority. This is the vital principle of our unequalled governments. The accomplishment of a federal republic, actually formed and conducted according to this sound theory, has attracted to our country the most affectionate confidence of her friends, and the involuntary admiration of her rivals.

At this interesting crisis, an armed opposition to a law thrice sanctioned by the representatives of the people, after two new elections — — an opposition therefore repugnant to the vital principle of republicanism, has been originated. Understanding better than any other people, the nature of free government, we shall sin in the midst of perfect light, if we suffer ourselves to deviate from this its cardinal principle. We must roam, without hope, in search of political truth, safety and stability, if we depart from this indefeasible, this almost sacred rule. Sensible of these things, those philosophic men, and that patriotic yeomanry of whom you speak, will cling to the majority of their representative legislature, as the rock of their salvation; and they will be sensible, that if we could lightly abolish the great commandment of freedom "*to submit to the public will,*" on account of a single law, which we have, at all times, the power to repeal, to continue, or to alter; we should become the derision of the world, and the unlamented victims of our own folly. Nor, should we suffer alone—The republican theory of government, which has received its first, and its best honors from the hands of the American people, would sustain from the same hands, the deepest wounds! When we consider the past conduct, the character, and the [illegible] perous condition of the body of our fellow citizens, it appears utterly improbable, that they will omit the [illegible] the firm, and ultimately; if there should be unhappily necessary, even the [illegible] measures, which may be requisite to maintain their present unexampled happiness, under *a government of laws* of their own creation.

No doubts can be raised about a more respectable courage in our western brethren, than that species of it, which you mention. No invidious comparisons, on this point, between them and their fellow citizens in other quarters are made in the Atlantic country. Nor is the imputation of an enervated spirit, in the citizens of this part of the state, understood to have been made by any of the early opposers to the principles of the laws in question. Let us hope, that as they ought to be, so that they will be, the two last portions of mankind, which will measure strength with each other.

If we look back to the state of things in America and Europe, in the last autumn and winter, we must be struck with the hazards to our peace, which might have arisen out of the appearance of an armed opposition, in any quarter, to an existing law of this country. It is unnecessary to enumerate the late symptoms of foreign dispositions, the most injurious to the U. States, which to appearance were even begun to be carried into execution. In a course of foreign affairs, different from that which has taken place, such a movement as that lately made by the south-western part of Pennsylvania, might have converted those apparent dispositions and beginnings of hostility into general depredations on our commerce, and the most vigorous attacks upon our territory itself—Old hopes might have been revived, or new expectations might have been created in the councils of foreign nations. If such opinions may be justly entertained concerning our late national situation, and the possible consequences of this forceable opposition to our government of laws, can it be reasonably expected, that any permanent support will be now given to that opposition? If you are under a mistake in this point, remember, sir, that it is, in every respect, one of the most serious nature. It really is not my intention to suggest a single idea, with a view to excite apprehensions, nor, as you will see, do I adduce arguments concerning the principles or operation of the excise law. All I desire by my reply to your letter is, to contribute, by suggestions of another nature, to that moderation, which may end this unfortunate dissention without injury to individuals, or inconvenience to the United States.

There are some facts, which ought, perhaps, to persuade our western fellow citizens to greater temper on the present subject.—The excise was first introduced into Great Britain by the parliament, which opposed the encroachments of Charles the first, the associates of *Hamden*, one of the most sincere, and distinguished afferters of the rights of man in the old world. The excise on articles of consumption, including distilled spirits, was first laid in Pennsylvania in the year 1700, by the act of its popular government (in which the British king did not name one officer) and from that time until 1744 fifteen excise laws were passed, by a truly popular assembly, often at variance with the proprietors. A law, confirming the excise of the late province, was passed in the *first* year of *the independence* of this commonwealth, Thomas Wharton, junior, being then President, John Jacobs, Speaker of the Assembly, and Timothy Matlack, clerk of the same. In 1779 the excise was encreased by a law, which was one of the earliest acts (*the fifth*) under the administration of President Joseph Reed, the late Judge Bryan, being Vice Pre-

ofers (of whom a few were killed and many wounded) having made the marshal, together with other citizens, prisoners, released that officer in consideration of a promise, that he would not serve any more process on the western side of the Allegheny mountain; that under a just apprehension of violence, Gen. Nevill, before his house was destroyed, applied to two of the judges of the county of Allegheny, for the protection of his property, but the judges, on the 17th day of July, the day on which his house was destroyed, declared that they could not, in the present circumstances of the country, afford the protection that was requested, though they offered to institute prosecutions against the offenders; and that Gen. Nevill, and the marshal, menaced with further outrage by the rioters, had been under the necessity of repairing, by a circuitous route to Philadelphia. To this outline of the information, which was received immediately after the riots, the stoppage of the public mail, the expulsion of several friends to government from Pittsburgh, and the measure taken to establish a correspondence and concert among the rioters, must be regarded as circumstances of great aggravation and alarm.

As soon as the intelligence of these lawless proceedings had arrived, letters were addressed under my instructions to every judge, justice, sheriff, brigade inspector, and in short, to every public officer, residing in the western counties, expressing the regret and indignation, which the event had produced; and requiring an exertion of their influence and authority to suppress the tumults, and punish the offenders.—The attorney general of the state was, likewise, desired to investigate the circumstances of the riot, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the leaders to justice. This judiciary course of proceeding, the only one, which, at that period, appeared lawful to be pursued on my part was recommended, likewise, by the success, that had attended it upon former occasions. Riots have heretofore been committed in opposition to the laws of Pennsylvania, but the rioters have been invariably punished by our courts of justice. In opposition to the laws of the United States, in opposition to the very laws now opposed, and in the very counties supposed to be combined in the present opposition, riots have, likewise, formerly occurred; but, in every instance supported by legal proof (and several such instances are specified in the documents that accompanied my address to the legislature on the 7th of December, 1792) the offenders have been indicted, convicted, and punished by the tribunals of the state. To support the authority of the union, by an exertion of the authority of the state, has ever, indeed, constituted a favorite object of my official attention: and justice can be attained, if obedience to the laws can be restored, and if the horrors of a civil war can be averted, by that auxiliary intervention, no idea of placing an individual state in two distinct, too important a point of view, or of interfering with the exercise of a concurrent federal jurisdiction, can be sufficiently clear or cogent, to supersede such momentous considerations.

But it may be suggested, that the extent and violence of the late disturbances, required a more energetic course, and would have justified an immediate interposition of the militia. For my part, gentlemen, I confess, that in manifesting a zealous disposition to secure obedience to the constitutions and laws of our country, I shall ever prefer the instruments of conciliation to those of coercion, and never, but in the last resort, countenance a direction of judiciary authority, for the exercion of military force. Before the President had determined to employ the militia on this occasion, the incompetency of the judiciary department of the government of Pennsylvania, to vindicate the violated laws, had not been made sufficiently apparent.—That the laws of the union are the laws of the state, is a constitutional axiom that will never be controverted; but the mere circumstance, that the riots were committed in opposition to the laws of the union, could neither enlarge nor alter the powers of the state government; for, in executing the laws, or maintaining the authority of the union, the officers of Pennsylvania can only employ the same means, by which the more peculiarly municipal laws and authority of the state, are executed and maintained. Under a solemn conviction, then, that the military power of the government ought not to be employed, until its judiciary authority, after a fair experiment, has proved incompetent to inforce obedience, or to punish infractions of the law, I conceived that nothing more was due to good faith and justice, than an assurance that the measures which were taken, would have been precisely the same, had the riot been unconnected with the system of federal policy. If the riot had been unconnected with the system of federal policy, the vindication of our laws upon the arrival of the first intelligence, would have been left to the ordinary course of justice; and only in the last resort, at the requisition, and as an auxiliary of the civil authority, would the military force of the state be called forth.

For, it is of some importance, gentlemen, to recollect that, at this time, no positive law of the state exists, by which the exigency that will justify an appeal from the political, to the physical, strength of our country, is defined; or by which the evidence, to prove the existence of that exigency, is regulated and prescribed. It is true, that, in seasons of tumult and insurrection, when the civil authority has declared itself incompetent to the discharge of its functions, a duty may be presumed to result from the nature and constitution of the executive office, to aid the execution of the laws, by every other legitimate means. But in the performance of a discretionary trust, so charged with official responsibility, as it affects the magistrate, and so exposed to patriotic jealousy as it affects the citizens, every construction of the circumstances that occur, should, in my judgment, be the effect of serious deliberation; and every step that is taken, in a military course, should be directed and circumscribed by the necessity which impels it. Besides, therefore, the recollection, that in similar extremities the judiciary department of our government had maintained its authority, by punishing the violators of the public peace; and besides the defect, originally, of satisfactory proof to evince, that on this occasion, its authority had failed; there were considerations of policy, that added a powerful influence to recommend the lenient course, which, as an executive magistrate, I had determined to pursue.

(To be continued.)

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Pittsburgh, September 20.

The following is a letter from a Citizen of Philadelphia to an Inhabitant of Pittsburgh, in answer to one giving some account of the late Transactions.

———

Philadelphia, August 26, 1794.

SIR,

THE papers, which you were to receive from me, communicated some observations relative to agricultural improvement. Having been transmitted about the middle of July, I am surprised that they had not reached Pittsburgh, when you wrote to me.

Your letter of the 8th instant, containing some serious intimations, I lost no time in procuring it to be seen by several of the principal persons in the federal and state governments.

No observation upon your information have been communicated to me. It is understood that similar information has been received from other quarters. But one instance is within my knowledge, not having seen the collection of papers, which are before the President and the officers of the government with whom he communicates and advises.

Lest my observations might implicate others, whose opinions and views, are unknown to me, you will permit me to premise, that our letters are to be considered as the correspondence of private persons. You have learned by this time, that a measure, appearing to supersede the utility of a deputation from the westward, has been adopted by the President.

Several commissioners, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, and are, or have been recently, in employment under our state government, have been sent to Pittsburgh. I am not acquainted with the details of their instructions, but from the temperate complexion of the measure, and the commission being placed intirely in the hands of citizens of our own state, there appears reason to cherish hopes of favorable consequences. These hopes are strengthened by the mission of commissioners, on the part of the Governor.

My intentions in replying to your letter, do not extend to an examination of the several laws, the nature, operation, and provisions of which, you consider, as either injurious to our western brethren, or disagreeable to all the philosophic men, and the yeomanry of America. I shall confine myself, on the one hand, to some remarks upon the danger to our free governments, and to the peace and safety of the United States, which such means of opposition and relief seem likely to produce—and on the other, to a statement of certain reasons, which appear to render it improbable, that the several objects which you say are meditated will be attained by those means.

The public will, constitutionally expressed by representatives elected without fraud or violence, carries an obligation to obedience, of the highest authority. This is the vital principle of our unequalled governments. The accomplishment of a federal republic, actually formed and conducted according to this sound theory, has attracted to our country the most affectionate confidence of her friends, and the involuntary admiration of her rivals.

At this interesting crisis, an armed opposition to a law thrice sanctioned by the representatives of the people, after two new elections — — an opposition therefore repugnant to the vital principle of republicanism, has been originated. Understanding better than any other people, the nature of free government, we shall sin in the midst of perfect light, if we suffer ourselves to deviate from this its cardinal principle. We must roam, without hope, in search of political truth, safety and stability, if we depart from this indefeasible, this almost sacred rule. Sensible of these things, those philosophic men, and that patriotic yeomanry of whom you speak, will cling to the majority of their representative legislature, as the rock of their salvation; and they will be sensible, that if we could lightly abolish the great commandment of freedom "*to submit to the public will*," on account of a single law, which we have, at all times, the power to repeal, to continue, or to alter; we should become the derision of the world, and the unlamented victims of our own folly. Nor, should we suffer alone—The republican theory of government, which has received its first, and its best honors from the hands of the American people, would sustain from the same hands, the deepest wounds! When we consider the past conduct, the character, and [illegible] perous condition of the bo[illegible] fellow citizens, it appears utter[illegible] bable, that they will omit the the firm, and ultimately, if [illegible] be unhappily necessary, even the measures, which may be [illegible] maintain their present [illegible] happiness, under *a government* of their own creation.

No doubts can be raised about [illegible] respectable courage in our [illegible] brethren, than that species of it, you mention. No invidious [illegible] sons, on this point, between the their fellow citizens in other qu[illegible] are made in the Atlantic coun[illegible] Nor is the imputation of an ene[illegible] spirit, in the citizens of this part[illegible] state, understood to have been [illegible] by any of the early opposers to the principles of the laws in question. Let us hope, that as they ought to be, so that they will be, the two last portions of mankind, which will measure strength with each other.

If we look back to the state of things in America and Europe, in the last autumn and winter, we must be struck with the hazards to our peace, which might have arisen out of the appearance of an armed opposition, in any quarter, to an existing law of this country. It is unnecessary to enumerate the late symptoms of foreign dispositions, the most injurious to the U. States, which to appearance were even begun to be carried into execution. In a course of foreign affairs, different from that which has taken place, such a movement as that lately made by the south-western part of Pennsylvania, might have converted those apparent dispositions and beginnings of hostility into general depredations on our commerce, and the most vigorous attacks upon our territory itself—Old hopes might have been revived, or new expectations might have been created in the councils of foreign nations. If such opinions may be justly entertained concerning our late national situation, and the possible consequences of this forceable opposition to our government of laws, can it be reasonably expected, that any permanent support will be now given to that opposition? If you are under a mistake in this point, remember, sir, that it is, in every respect, one of the most serious nature. It really is not my intention to suggest a single idea, with a view to excite apprehensions, nor, as you will see, do I adduce arguments concerning the principles or operations of the excise law. All I define by my reply to your letter is, to contribute, by suggestions of another nature, to that moderation, which may end this unfortunate dissention without injury to individuals, or inconvenience to the United States.

There are some facts, which ought, perhaps, to persuade our western fellow citizens to greater temper on the present subject.—The excise was first introduced into Great Britain by the parliament, which opposed the encroachments of Charles the first, the associates of *Hamden*, one of the most sincere, and distinguished asserters of the rights of man in the old world. The excise on articles of consumption, including distilled spirits, was first laid in Pennsylvania in the year 1700, by the act of its popular government (in which the British king did not name one officer) and from that time until 1744 fifteen excise laws were passed by a truly popular assembly, often at variance with the proprietors. A law confirming the excise of the late province, was passed in the *first* year of *the independence* of this commonwealth, Thomas Wharton, junior, being then President, John Jacobs, Speaker of the Assembly, and Timothy Matlack, clerk of the same. In 1779 the excise was encreased by a law, which was one of the earliest acts (*the fifth*) under the administration of President Joseph Reed, the late Judge Bryan, being Vice Pre-

ſident of the Commonwealth, Colonel John Bayard, Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Colonel Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1780 a new exciſe law was paſſed, and in 1781 another; the ſame gentlemen filling the ſame public employments, excepting that the Speaker of the Aſſembly was Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, and the Clerk of that houſe, was *Thomas Paine*, the author of "*Common Senſe*," and of "*the Rights of Man.*" Theſe facts are mentioned here, not as relative to the merits of the law, becauſe as before obſerved, I purpoſely avoid the diſcuſſion of it, but to ſhew, that as exciſe laws have been paſſed under the auſpices of citizens, who were deemed in the weſtern country, the ſincere and intelligent friends of popular governments, ſuch extreme meaſures to procure a repeal, really ought not to be reſorted to at this time. Is it unreaſonable to ſay further, that as the exciſe appears to have been firſt eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania in the year 1700, it ought not to be repealed in the ninety fourth year of its exiſtence, by any thing, but fair, and temperate argument?

As a further perſuaſive to temper and moderation the extraordinary ſanction to the revenue from diſtilled ſpirits, given by the union of local intereſts and parties in the meaſure, ought to attract the particular attention of our weſtern fellow citizens.

On the queſtion, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, whether the exciſe upon ſpirits diſtilled from the produce of the United States ſhould be ſtruck out, ſixteen only were for ſtriking it out, and the names of Madiſon and Ames, Giles and Sedgwick, Seney and Sherman, &c. &c. appeared in favor of the exciſe. In the Senate there were only five votes againſt the act, of which but one was from the ſouthern ſtates, one from the middle ſtates, and three from New England. The names of Monroe and King, Butler and Ellſworth, Hawkins and Morris, &c. &c. are to be found among the ſenators, who voted in favor of the duty. The obſervation recurs, that laws paſſed by majorities ſo large, and uniting ſo great a degree of local intereſts and political opinions, really cannot be oppoſed by force, without an abſolute proſtration of free government.

You mention, that you propoſed, in a publication in Philadelphia three years ago "*the ſuſpenſion*" of the exciſe law, during the Indian war, and you now again propoſe it, as a meaſure which may ſatisfy the weſtern counties at this time; adding, that if the other parts of the union ſhall ſubmit to the exciſe, then (at the cloſe of the Indian war) your part of the country might poſibly. Upon the ſubject of ſuch a ſuſpenſion, it is not my intention to offer you any remarks, but you will permit me to ſtate, that it appears, from what you have ſaid upon the propoſition, to be your reflected opinion, that the objections to the exciſe, on the ſcore of liberty, might be then given up. This affords a new ground for perſuaſion againſt any intemperate meaſures of oppoſition from thoſe, who think with you, that the operation of the exciſe would be acquieſced in at a future day.

It merits particular reflection in the weſtern country, that thoſe diſtricts of the union, which make great contributions to the national ſervice in the form of duties on *domeſtic* and *foreign* ſpirits, may not feel very favorable towards thoſe, who refuſe to pay the exciſe only. New Jerſey, on the north, for example, conſumes great quantities of imported ſpirits, and conſiderable quantities of New England, New York and Philadelphia made rum, and yet the exciſe collected in a year, in that ſmall ſtate, amounted to 16,000 dollars: and your neareſt neighbour Virginia, which having many ports, alſo conſumes largely of foreign ſpirits, and ſpirits made from molaſſes, has contributed by exciſe upon ſpirits from fruit and grain, near 80,000 dollars, in a ſingle year.

It is probable, that thoſe two ſtates will not conſider themſelves more unacquainted with the nature of free government, than the inhabitants of our weſtern counties. They may not therefore acquieſce in the continuance of your entire exemption from this revenue upon a plea, which may be deemed at once derogatory to their character as enlightened freemen, and which is evidently injurious to their juſt pecuniary rights, in our federal republic. Nor is it probable that the application to the Britiſh, which you ſay is ſpoken of, will inſpire them, or your American brethren in general, with a diſpoſition to forbear to preſs you out of an armed oppoſition. In this ſettled and happy republic, an application by any part of it, for an alliance, or an union with any foreign power whatever, and particularly one with whom the United States have been recently at war, and with whom a new diſſatisfaction is not yet finally adjuſted, muſt have effects upon the minds of the people, the moſt ſerious, and the moſt extenſive. It will appear extraordinary to your fellow citizens, that you ſhould contemplate the ruinous and impracticable meaſure of ſeparating from them on account of a national exciſe which is ſcarcely a tenth of our revenues, and reſort to a government, that actually collects exciſes to the amount of near five-tenths of their public taxes.

It will alſo appear ſtrange, that without a ſingle ſea port in the four weſtern counties, a moment's thought ſhould be entertained of cutting yourſelves off from the reſource of the Atlantic ports of the union, in which near nine tenths of our revenues ariſe, and thus obliging yourſelves to impoſe heavy exciſes upon every neceſſary of life, and to bear down the unhappy cultivator by exceſſive land taxes. Can it be ſuppoſed, that Great Britain already engaged in a conteſt, which has been termed, by perſons in their own government, a war of diſtinction, will return our overtures for peace, by a conduct that muſt make a new enemy of this country, the annual conſumer of twenty millions of her manufactures; and which is yet to pay her for old and new engagements, above thirty millions more? Will they rely on the continuance of ſo hatty an eſtrangement from your brethren of the United States, or on your voluntary adhering to them, as either allies or dependents; and muſt it not follow, that, in whichever character you ſhould preſent yourſelves, they would conceive, that diſtant as you are from them, you could only be retained by an iron coercion?

Nor can is be expected by the Britiſh, that kinder feelings, or greater confidence will exiſt on your part towards their nation. No diſtrict of the United States runs higher in political ſentiments unfavorable to their ſentiments and form of government. Witneſs the publications, and public ſpeeches of the popular ſocieties and individuals in the weſtern counties.

It would alſo be well, ſir, to conſider, whether Spain would be likely to yield the navigation of the Miſſippi to you, the ſooner becauſe you had become allied to, or ſubject to the king of England, the preſent poſſeſſor of the greater part of the Weſt Indies, and of one of the ſtrongeſt fleets in Europe. Let the little hiſtory of Nootka ſound be conſidered, and we ſhall not doubt the effects of the vigilant jealouſy of Spain, in ſuch an event. Is it not more probable, that this navigation will be yielded to the United States, which are really diſinclined to obtain new territories by unjuſt and expenſive wars.

It is hardly neceſſary for me to obſerve, that the continuance of the law reſts with Congreſs: but before I conclude, it may be proper that I ſhould ſay to you, that as I knew not that a proclamation was contemplated, until it was printed, nor of the appointment of commiſſioners until they were nominated, ſo I am now unable to communicate any thing further about the meaſures, which are intended to be purſued, than what may be inferred from thoſe two acts of the federal executive.

There remain ſeveral ideas in your letter, on which I could wiſh that time and circumſtances permitted me to remark. But it may appear more fit that I ſhould apologize to you for the length, to which my earneſt ſolicitude for our tranquility and national character have already led me.

Nothing, I hope has eſcaped my pen inconſiſtent with a true regard for all my fellow citizens, in the *weſt*, no leſs than in the eaſt, the north, or the ſouth. If any thing has been written, unfavorable to public harmony, truth, and reaſon, I ſincerely and devoutly hope, that my error may not eſcape the obſervation of one of our countrymen.

On the 6th inſt. about 11 miles up Whelen Creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed three children and ſcalped two, wounded a man in the breaſt, and took his wife priſoner—and a few days after killed a man a ſhort diſtance on this ſide the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received it appears evident that the Six Nations intend going to war againſt us.

It gives us pleaſure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four weſtern counties have acquieſced in the propoſitions made by the Commiſſioners on the part of the United States and the State of Pennſylvania, and there is every proſpect that, if ſubſcription papers were opened in the different county towns, the ſubmiſſion would be unanimous.

We are informed by the Poſtrider from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carliſle.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, for the purpoſe of conſidering the proſcriptions of certain citizens, during the late diſturbances, in which neceſſity and policy, led to a temporary acquieſcence on the part of the town—

It was unanimouſly reſolved, That the ſaid citizens were unjuſtly exiled, and the ſaid proſcriptions are no longer regarded by the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, and that this reſolution be publiſhed for the purpoſe of communicating theſe ſentiments to thoſe who were the ſubjects of the proſcriptions.

By order,
A. TANNEHILL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee of Townſhips for the County of Fayette, held in Union town on the 17th of September, 1794, the following reſolutions were taken into conſideration and adopted.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this county have, by a large majority, determined to ſubmit to the laws of the United States and of the State of Pennſylvania; and whereas the general committees of the weſtern counties held at Parkinſon's ferry, entered into reſolutions, for the purpoſe of protecting the perſons and properties of every individual; and whereas it is neceſſary to ſhew to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, that the character of the inhabitants of the weſtern country is not ſuch as may have been repreſented to them, but that, on the contrary, they are diſpoſed to behave in a peaceable manner, and can preſerve good order among themſelves, without the aſſiſtance of a military force.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips to take ſuch meaſures as in their opinion will be beſt calculated to preſerve peace and order among themſelves; and that the members of this committee be requeſted to promote ſuch aſſociations among the body of the people as may be neceſſary for the protection of perſons and property of all citizens, and for the ſupport of civil authority.

Reſolved, That a copy of this reſolution be tranſmitted to the neighbouring counties, and that they be invited to take ſimilar meaſures.

Signed by order of the Committee,
EDWARD COOK, Chairman.
Atteſt.
Albert Gallatin, Sec'y.

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§§§ *The Reſolutions from Ohio county are unavoidably poſtponed until next week.*

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§§§ *For a Liſt of the non ſeated Lands in Alleghany County, ſee Supplement.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13

The quota of this ſtate and that of New Jerſey are to rendezvous at Carliſle, paſſing in their route, thro' Lancaſter and Reading. The Governor will in a few days pitch his tent on the other ſide of Schuylkill and open a liſt for the enrollment of volunteers. The legiſlature it is hoped will allow them a bounty, in ſome degree proportionate to the price of labour.

At a meeting of the old City Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Dunlap, at the City-Tavern, and of the Volunteer Greens, commanded by Capt. M'Connell, at M'Shane's on Wedneſday afternoon, we have it from good authority, that every member of both troops offered themſelves as volunteers on the expedition againſt the Weſtern inſurgents. The ſecond troop commanded by Capt. Singer, we hear, had a previous meeting, at which the ſame Republican ſpirit was diſplayed in ſupport of the laws and violated authority of the State.

In addition to the foregoing very agreeable intelligence, we have the pleaſure of informing our readers that two troops of New England horſe, ſaid to come from the neighbourhood of Boſton and Concord, are on their way to join the army againſt the inſurgents—and that a large body of the Jerſey militia, about 1000, are already encamped between Trenton and Lamberton, among which are ſeveral troops of cavalry.

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RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, near the mouth of Yough, laſt Sunday night, a ſervant Boy named* ROBERT M'DONALD, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarſe ſhirt and Trowſers, new ſhoes; he has a ſore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the* 30th *of Auguſt,* 1777, *by Thomas Douglaſs, Eſq. of York county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Buſineſs in partnerſhip, oppoſite to Major Amberſon's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full ſatisfaction to their employers, having furniſhed themſelves with the beſt flour.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

ſident of the Commonwealth, Colonel John Bayard, Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Colonel Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1780 a new exciſe law was paſſed, and in 1781 another; the ſame gentlemen filling the ſame public employments, excepting that the Speaker of the Aſſembly was Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, and the Clerk of that houſe, was *Thomas Paine*, the author of "*Common Senſe*," and of "*the Rights of Man.*" Theſe facts are mentioned here, not as relative to the merits of the law, becauſe as before obſerved, I purpoſely avoid the diſcuſſion of it, but to ſhew, that as exciſe laws have been paſſed under the auſpices of citizens, who were deemed in the weſtern country, the ſincere and intelligent friends of popular governments, ſuch extreme meaſures to procure a repeal, really ought not to be reſorted to at this time. Is it unreaſonable to ſay further, that as the exciſe appears to have been firſt eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania in the year 1700, it ought not to be repealed in the ninety fourth year of its exiſtence, by any thing, but fair, and temperate argument?

As a further perſuaſive to temper and moderation the extraordinary ſanction to the revenue from diſtilled ſpirits, given by the union of local intereſts and parties in the meaſure, ought to attract the particular attention of our weſtern fellow citizens.

On the queſtion, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, whether the exciſe upon ſpirits diſtilled from the produce of the United States ſhould be ſtruck out, ſixteen only were for ſtriking it out, and the names of Madiſon and Ames, Giles and Sedgwick, Seney and Sherman, &c. &c. appeared in favor of the exciſe. In the Senate there were only five votes againſt the act, of which but one was from the ſouthern ſtates, one from the middle ſtates, and three from New England. The names of Monroe and King, Butler and Ellſworth, Hawkins and Morris, &c. &c. are to be found among the ſenators, who voted in favor of the duty. The obſervation recurs, that laws paſſed by majorities ſo large, and uniting ſo great a degree of local intereſts and political opinions, really cannot be oppoſed by force, without an abſolute proſtration of free government.

You mention, that you propoſed, in a publication in Philadelphia three years ago "*the ſuſpenſion*" of the exciſe law, during the Indian war, and you now again propoſe it, as a meaſure which may ſatisfy the weſtern counties at this time; adding, that if the other parts of the union ſhall ſubmit to the exciſe, then (at the cloſe of the Indian war) your part of the country might poſibly. Upon the ſubject of ſuch a ſuſpenſion, it is not my intention to offer you any remarks, but you will permit me to ſtate, that it appears, from what you have ſaid upon the propoſition, to be your reflected opinion, that the objections to the exciſe, on the ſcore of liberty, might be then given up. This affords a new ground for perſuaſion againſt any intemperate meaſures of oppoſition from thoſe, who think with you, that the operation of the exciſe would be acquieſced in at a future day.

It merits particular reflection in the weſtern country, that thoſe diſtricts of the union, which make great contributions to the national ſervice in the form of duties on *domeſtic* and *foreign* ſpirits, may not feel very favorable towards thoſe, who refuſe to pay the exciſe only. New Jerſey, on the north, for example, conſumes great quantities of imported ſpirits, and conſiderable quantities of New England, New York and Philadelphia made rum, and yet the exciſe collected in a year, in that ſmall ſtate, amounted to 16,000 dollars: and your neareſt neighbour Virginia, which having many ports, alſo conſumes largely of foreign ſpirits, and ſpirits made from molaſſes, has contributed by exciſe upon ſpirits from fruit and grain, near 80,000 dollars, in a ſingle year.

It is probable, that thoſe two ſtates will not conſider themſelves more unacquainted with the nature of free government, than the inhabitants of our weſtern counties. They may not therefore acquieſce in the continuance of your entire exemption from this revenue upon a plea, which may be deemed at once derogatory to their character as enlightened freemen, and which is evidently injurious to their juſt pecuniary rights, in our federal republic. Nor is it probable that the application to the Britiſh, which you ſay is ſpoken of, will inſpire them, or your American brethren in general, with a diſpoſition to forbear to preſs you out of an armed oppoſition. In this ſettled and happy republic, an application by any part of it, for an alliance, or an union with any foreign power whatever, and particularly one with whom the United States have been recently at war, and with whom a new diſſatisfaction is not yet finally adjuſted, muſt have effects upon the minds of the people, the moſt ſerious, and the moſt extenſive. It will appear extraordinary to your fellow citizens, that you ſhould contemplate the ruinous and impracticable meaſure of ſeparating from them on account of a national exciſe which is ſcarely a tenth of our revenues, and reſort to a government, that actually collects exciſes to the amount of near five-tenths of their public taxes.

It will alſo appear ſtrange, that without a ſingle ſea port in the four weſtern counties, a moment's thought ſhould be entertained of cutting yourſelves off from the reſource of the Atlantic ports of the union, in which near nine tenths of our revenues ariſe, and thus obliging yourſelves to impoſe heavy exciſes upon every neceſſary of life, and to bear down the unhappy cultivator by exceſſive land taxes. Can it be ſuppoſed, that Great Britain already engaged in a conteſt, which has been termed, by perſons in their own government, a war of diſtruction, will return our overtures for peace, by a conduct that muſt make a new enemy of this country, the annual conſumer of twenty millions of her manufactures; and which is yet to pay her for old and new engagements, above thirty millions more? Will they rely on the continuance of ſo hatty an eſtrangement from your brethren of the United States, or on your voluntary adhering to them, as either allies or dependents; and muſt it not follow, that, in whichever character you ſhould preſent yourſelves, they would conceive, that diſtant as you are from them, you could only be retained by an iron coercion?

Nor can is be expected by the Britiſh, that kinder feelings, or greater confidence will exiſt on your part towards their nation. No diſtrict of the United States runs higher in political ſentiments unfavorable to their ſentiments and form of government. Witneſs the publications, and public ſpeeches of the popular ſocieties and individuals in the weſtern counties.

It would alſo be well, ſir, to conſider, whether Spain would be likely to yield the navigation of the Miſſippi to you, the ſooner becauſe you had become allied to, or ſubject to the king of England, the preſent poſſeſſor of the greater part of the Weſt Indies, and of one of the ſtrongeſt fleets in Europe. Let the little hiſtory of Nootka ſound be conſidered, and we ſhall not doubt the effects of the vigilant jealouſy of Spain, in ſuch an event. Is it not more probable, that this navigation will be yielded to the United States, which are really diſinclined to obtain new territories by unjuſt and expenſive wars.

It is hardly neceſſary for me to obſerve, that the continuance of the law reſts with Congreſs: but before I conclude, it may be proper that I ſhould ſay to you, that as I knew not that a proclamation was contemplated, until it was printed, nor of the appointment of commiſſioners until they were nominated, ſo I am now unable to communicate any thing further about the meaſures, which are intended to be be purſued, than what may be inferred from thoſe two acts of the federal executive.

There remain ſeveral ideas in your letter, on which I could wiſh that time and circumſtances permitted me to remark. But it may appear more fit that I ſhould apologize to you for the length, to which my earneſt ſolicitude for our tranquility and national character have already led me.

Nothing, I hope has eſcaped my pen inconſiſtent with a true regard for all my fellow citizens, in the *weſt*, no leſs than in the eaſt, the north, or the ſouth. If any thing has been written, unfavorable to public harmony, truth, and reaſon, I ſincerely and devoutly hope, that my error may not eſcape the obſervation of one of our countrymen.

On the 6th inſt. about 11 miles up Whelen Creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed three children and ſcalped two, wounded a man in the breaſt, and took his wife priſoner—and a few days after killed a man a ſhort diſtance on this ſide the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received it appears evident that the Six Nations intend going to war againſt us.

It gives us pleaſure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four weſtern counties have acquieſced in the propoſitions made by the Commiſſioners on the part of the United States and the State of Pennſylvania, and there is every proſpect that, if ſubſcription papers were opened in the different county towns, the ſubmiſſion would be unanimous.

We are informed by the Poſtrider from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carliſle.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, for the purpoſe of conſidering the proſcriptions of certain citizens, during the late diſturbances, in which neceſſity and policy, led to a temporary acquieſcence on the part of the town—

It was unanimouſly reſolved, That the ſaid citizens were unjuſtly exiled, and the ſaid proſcriptions are no longer regarded by the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, and that this reſolution be publiſhed for the purpoſe of communicating theſe ſentiments to thoſe who were the ſubjects of the proſcriptions.

By order,
A. TANNEHILL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee of Townſhips for the County of Fayette, held in Union town on the 17th of September, 1794, the following reſolutions were taken into conſideration and adopted.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this county have, by a large majority, determined to ſubmit to the laws of the United States and of the State of Pennſylvania; and whereas the general committees of the weſtern counties held at Parkinſon's ferry, entered into reſolutions, for the purpoſe of protecting the perſons and properties of every individual; and whereas it is neceſſary to ſhew to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, that the character of the inhabitants of the weſtern country is not ſuch as may have been repreſented to them, but that, on the contrary, they are diſpoſed to behave in a peaceable manner, and can preſerve good order among themſelves, without the aſſiſtance of a military force.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips to take ſuch meaſures as in their opinion will be beſt calculated to preſerve peace and order among themſelves; and that the members of this committee be requeſted to promote ſuch aſſociations among the body of the people as may be neceſſary for the protection of perſons and property of all citizens, and for the ſupport of civil authority.

Reſolved, That a copy of this reſolution be tranſmitted to the neighbouring counties, and that they be invited to take ſimilar meaſures.

Signed by order of the Committee,
EDWARD COOK, Chairman.
Atteſt.
Albert Gallatin, Sec'y.

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§§§ *The Reſolutions from Ohio county are unavoidably poſtponed until next week.*

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§§§ *For a liſt of the non ſeated Lands in Alleghany County, ſee ſupplement.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13

The quota of this ſtate and that of New-Jerſey are to rendezvous at Carliſle, paſſing in their route, thro' Lancaſter and Reading. The Governor will in a few days pitch his tent on the other ſide of Schuylkill and open a liſt for the enrollment of volunteers. The legiſlature it is hoped will allow them a bounty, in ſome degree proportionate to the price of labour.

At a meeting of the old City Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Dunlap, at the City-Tavern, and of the Volunteer Greens, commanded by Capt. M'Connell, at M'Shane's on Wedneſday afternoon, we have it from good authority, that every member of both troops offered themſelves as volunteers on the expedition againſt the Weſtern inſurgents. The ſecond troop commanded by Capt. Singer, we hear, had a previous meeting, at which the ſame Republican ſpirit was diſplayed in ſupport of the laws and violated authority of the State.

In addition to the foregoing very agreeable intelligence, we have the pleaſure of informing our readers that two troops of New England horſe, ſaid to come from the neighbourhood of Boſton and Concord, are on their way to join the army againſt the inſurgents—and that a large body of the Jerſey militia, about 1000 are already encamped between Princeton and Lamberton, among which are ſeveral troops of cavalry.

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Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, near the mouth of Yough, laſt Sunday night, a ſervant Boy named* ROBERT M'DONALD, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarſe ſhirt and Trowſers, new ſhoes; he has a ſore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of Auguſt, 1777, by Thomas Douglaſs, Eſq. of York county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Buſineſs in partnerſhip, oppoſite to Major Amberſon's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full ſatisfaction to their employers, having furniſhed themſelves with the beſt flour.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

THE members who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the Fayette county brigade of Militia, are hereby requested to meet at Union Town on the second Tuesday of September next, armed and equipped, and such as are not equipped are also requested to attend, that some measures may be taken to procure accoutrements, or otherwise they will be returned to their former stations on the next general field day. A second Lieutenant, and all other necessary officers will be elected on the above mentioned day of September.

CLEMENT BROOK, Capt.

August 13, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to call and pay off their respective balances before the 25th day of September next. All those that neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, but that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1794.

N. B. He continues to keep at his store a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land, in Fayette county, about four miles from Brownsville, containing 320 acres, about 60 of which is clear, and the remainder well watered, timbered, and of a good quality. A good title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. For particulars apply to Richard Noble, living near the premises, or to the subscriber at Canonsburgh, Washington county.

WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

August 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Salem township, Westmoreland county, on the 23d day of May last, a sorrel Mare, 9 years old, a natural pacer, shod before, a snip down her face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock with an S. Also a sorrel horse colt, one year old, a natural pacer, a snip down his face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock S. Whoever takes up said creatures, and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ROBB.

August 26, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, best India Nankeen, Irish Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,* &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five poundsper ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut. 3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of sale to me directed, under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Trustee of the Loan Office, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of October next ensuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Peters township, Washington county, beginning at a post on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the same south 59 degrees west 130 perches to a post, and north 8 degrees seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Long east 76 perches to a post, and north 40 degrees east 52 perches to a stump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees east 69 perches to a white thorn, thence south 17 degrees east 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land south 10 degrees east 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the same more or less. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lusk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Washington, August 23, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Just received and now opening in the *new House*, at Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14, 1794.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons that have any surveying in Stephen Gapen's district, to attend at Mr. Coe's station, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.*

STEPHEN GAPEN.

September 9, 1794.

THE subscriber, *ONCE MORE*, requests all those indebted to him to settle and pay off their respective accounts, notes, &c. before the 20th instant, as there need be no further indulgence expected.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the head waters of Racoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the nigh side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to —— Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

TO be sold by Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, situate in Shirley town, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the suit of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to be sold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

August 27, 1794.

THE members who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the Fayette county brigade of Militia, are hereby requested to meet at Union Town on the second Tuesday of September next, armed and equipped, and such as are not equipped are also requested to attend, that some measures may be taken to procure accoutrements, or otherwise they will be returned to their former stations on the next general field day. A second Lieutenant, and all other necessary officers will be elected on the above mentioned day of September.

CLEMENT BROOK, Capt.

August 13, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to call and pay off their respective balances before the 25th day of September next. All those that neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, but that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1794.

N. B. He continues to keep at his store a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land, in Fayette county, about four miles from Brownsville, containing 320 acres, about 60 of which is clear, and the remainder well watered, timbered, and of a good quality. A good title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. For particulars apply to Richard Noble, living near the premises, or to the subscriber at Canonsburgh, Washington county.

WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

August 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Salem township, Westmoreland county, on the 23d day of May last, a sorrel Mare, 9 years old, a natural pacer, shod before, a snip down her face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock with an S. Also a sorrel horse colt, one year old, a natural pacer, a snip down his face, branded on the near shoulder and off buttock S. Whoever takes up said creatures, and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ROBB.

August 26, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, best India Nankeen, Irish Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,* &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five poundsper ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut. 3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of sale to me directed, under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Trustee of the Loan Office, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of October next ensuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Peters township, Washington county, beginning at a post on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the same south 59 degrees west 130 perches to a post, and north 8 degrees seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Long east 76 perches to a post, and north 40 degrees east 52 perches to a stump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees east 69 perches to a white thorn, thence south 17 degrees east 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land south 10 degrees east 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the same more or less. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lusk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Washington, August 23, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Just received and now opening in the *new House*, at Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14, 1794.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons that have any surveying in Stephen Gapen's district, to attend at Mr. Coe's station, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.*

STEPHEN GAPEN.

September 9, 1794.

THE subscriber, *ONCE MORE*, requests all those indebted to him to settle and pay off their respective accounts, notes, &c. before the 20th instant, as there need be no further indulgence expected.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the head waters of Racoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the nigh side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to —— Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

TO be sold by Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, situate in Shirley town, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the suit of Christian Febiger, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to be sold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

August 27, 1794.